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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/597,795	08/08/2006	Serge Louis Boulet	X-16400	6451
25885	7590	07/16/2008	EXAMINER	
ELI LILLY & COMPANY PATENT DIVISION P.O. BOX 6288 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206-6288				O DELL, DAVID K
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1625				
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/16/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patents@lilly.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/597,795	BOULET ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David K. O'Dell	1625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 16 and 19 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 16 and 19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 16 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	<input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 16 & 19 are pending in the current application.
2. This application is a 371 of PCT/US05/04174 filed 02/11/2005 which claims benefit of 60/548,679 filed 02/27/2004.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed on April 8, 2008 have been fully considered but they are not fully persuasive. With respect to the 103(a) rejection over Stockbroekx et. al. the examiner withdraws the rejection. It is noted that the compounds of Stockbroekx et. al. that were the basis of the rejection are indeed intermediates for the synthesis of compounds that are anti-anoxic agents. It is not clear why someone would modify the prior art intermediate compounds and test them as neurotransmitter uptake regulators, See *In re Lalu et al.* (CAFC 1984) 747 F2d 703, 223 USPQ 1257. Furthermore the applicant is also correct in pointing out that CAS has misindexed the Stockbroekx compound with an N-Methyl group as the methylene linked derivative. This fact casts serious doubt on a motivation to prepare the instantly claimed compounds from the teaching of Stockbroekx.

The objection to claim 16 is maintained. It is noted that this objection could be obviated by simply deleting claim 16 and entering a new claim 20 that is properly dependent. The examiner is right to object to this claim for improper dependency, however as the applicant is well aware such an objection does not preclude patentability and is generally handled by the examiner at the time of allowance. Claims may be renumbered at the time of allowance, however this is not the time of allowance and the objection is maintained. The examiner does not wish to dwell on these minor details, but attention to detail by the applicant decreases the examination

burden on the office at the time of allowance by limiting the number of examiner initiated corrections to the claims.

It is noted the '641 application is no longer coextensive in scope with the instant claims, obviating the double patenting rejection, however with respect to the '588 application the rejection is maintained. The applicant has argued (remarks at 4), that the double patenting rejections should be dropped since no claims have been patented, however this is not a reason to drop such rejections. The examiner notes that the rejection over the earlier filed copending application is a valid double patenting rejection. The examiner may only withdraw these rejections, as per MPEP 1490 V:

D. Two or More Copending Applications

If two (or more) pending applications are filed, in each of which a rejection of one claimed invention over the other on the ground of provisional obviousness-type double patenting (ODP) is proper, the ODP rejection will be made in each application. If the ODP rejection is the only rejection remaining in the earlier filed of the two pending applications, (but the later-filed application is rejectable on other grounds), the examiner should then withdraw that rejection and permit the earlier-filed application to issue as a patent without a terminal disclaimer.

Alternatively a terminal disclaimer may be filed.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Claim Objections

Claim 16 is objected to for not depending from a preceding claim.

Double Patenting

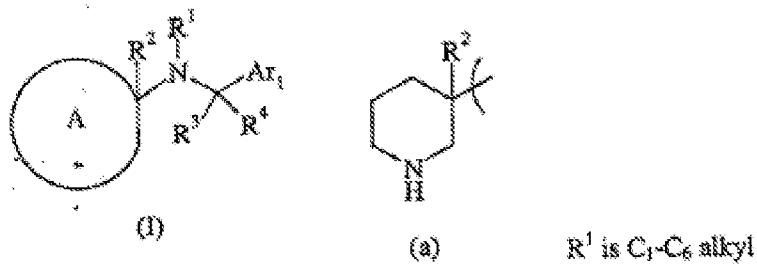
The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 16 & 19 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 4, 5, 9, 14, 23, 28, of copending Application No. 10/558,588. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the ‘588 application embrace position

isomers of the compounds of the instant claims. When the variable definitions of claim 4 are as shown below:



R², R³ and R⁴ are each independently selected from hydrogen

Ar1 is thiazole.

These compounds differ only from the instant case in the position of the amino group on the piperidine ring.

Positional isomers, having the same radical on different positions of the molecule, are *prima facie* obvious, and require no secondary teaching. The experienced Ph.D. synthetic organic chemist, who would make Applicants' compounds, would be motivated to prepare these position isomers based on the expectation that such close analogues would have similar properties and upon the routine nature of such position isomer experimentation in the art of medicinal chemistry. It would be routine for the chemist to vary the point of attachment in order to increase potency and to establish better patent protection for her compounds. *In re JONES* 74 USPQ 152 (4-methyl naphthyl-1-acetic acid and 2-methyl naphthyl-1-acetic acid obvious over a reference teaching 1-methyl naphthyl-2-acetic acid), quoted with approval by *Ex parte MOWRY AND SEYMOUR* 91 USPQ 219, *Ex parte Ulyot* 103 USPQ 185 (4-hydroxy-1-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline obvious over a reference teaching 4-hydroxy-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline), "[p]osition isomers are recognized by chemists as similar materials", *Ex*

parte BIEL 124 USPQ 109 (N-ethyl-3-piperidyl diphenylacetate obvious over a reference teaching N-alkyl-4-piperidyl diphenylacetate), "[appellant's arguments] do not, in any way, obviate the plain fact that appellant's DACTIL is an isomer of McElvain et al.'s compound. This close relationship places a burden on appellant to show some unobvious or unexpected beneficial properties in his compound in order to establish patentability", *Ex parte Henkel* 130 USPQ 474, (1-phenyl-3-methyl-4-hydroxypyrazole obvious over reference teaching 3-phenyl-5-methyl-4-hydroxypyrazole), "appellants have made no comparative showing here establishing the distinguishing characteristics they allege which we might consider as evidence that the claimed compounds are unobvious. It is clear from *In re Henze*, supra, and the authorities it cites, that at least this much is necessary to establish patentability in adjacent homologs and **position isomers** (emphasis added)".

In re Surrey 138 USPQ 67, (2,6-dimethylphenyl-N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbamate obvious over a reference teaching 2,4-dimethylphenyl N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbamate), *In re MEHTA* 146 USPQ 284, (2-(1-methyl)-pyrrolidylmethyl benzilate obvious over a reference teaching 3-(1-methyl)-pyrrolidylmethyl benzilate), "[t]he fact that a **position isomer** (emphasis added) of a compound is known is some evidence of the obviousness of that compound. **Position isomerism** (emphasis added) is a fact of close *structural* (emphasis in original) similarity ...". *Deutsche Gold-Und Silber-Scheideanstalt Vormals Roessler v. Commissioner of Patents*, 148 USPQ 412, (1-azaphenothiazines obvious over references teaching 2-azaphenothiazines, 3-azaphenothiazines, and 4-azaphenothiazines), *In re Crounse*, 150 USPQ 554 (dye with *para* (CONH₂) and *ortho* (OCH₃) obvious over a dye with the same nucleus and *meta* (CONH₂) and *para* (OCH₃) group), *Ex parte Allais*, 152 USPQ 66, (3-β-aminopropyl-6-

methoxyindole obvious over a reference teaching 3- β -aminopropyl-5-methoxyindole), *In re Wiechert* 152 USPQ 247, (1-methyl dihydrotestosterones obvious over a reference teaching 2-methyl dihydrotestosterones), *Monsanto Company v. Rohm and Haas Company*, 164 USPQ 556, at 559, (3',4'-dichloropropionanilide obvious over references teaching 2',4'-dichloropropionanilide and 2',5'-dichloropropionanilide), *Ex parte Naito and Nakagawa*, 168 USPQ 437, (3-phenyl-5-alkyl-isothiazole-4-carboxylic acid obvious over a reference teaching 5-phenyl-3-alkyl-isothiazole-4-carboxylic acid), "[t]his merely involves **position isomers** (emphasis added) and under the decisions cited, the examiner's holding of *prima facie* obviousness is warranted." *In re Fouche*, 169 USPQ 429, (10-aliphatic substituted derivatives of dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptadiene obvious over reference teaching 5-aliphatic substituted derivatives of dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptadiene). *In re Hass* 60 USPQ 552, which found a *prima facia* case of obviousness of 1-chloro-1-nitrobutane over 1-chloro-1-nitroisobutane taught in the prior art, *Ex parte Ullerot*, 103 USPQ 185, which found a *prima facia* case of of 2-oxo-quinolines obvious over prior art a 1-oxo-isoquinoline, *In re FINLEY*, 81 USPQ 383, 2-ethyl hexyl salicylate over octyl salicylate.

Ex parte Engelhardt, 208 USPQ 343 at 349, "[i]f functional groups capable of withdrawing or repelling electrons are located in the chain or **ring** (emphasis added) of a biologically active compound, transfer of such groups to other positions in which their electronic effects are lessened or enhanced may alter the biological activity of the modified compound. Hence, **position isomerism** (emphasis added) has been used as a tool to obtain new and useful drugs", *In re Grabiak* 226 USPQ 870, "[w]hen chemical compounds have "very close" structural similarities and similar utilities, without more a *prima facie* case may be made", *In re Deuel* 34

USPQ2d 1210, "a known compound may suggest its analogs or isomers, either geometric isomers (*cis* v. *trans*) or **position isomers** (emphasis added) (e.g. *ortho* v. *para*)".

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David K. O'Dell whose telephone number is (571)272-9071. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres can be reached on (571)272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

D.K.O.

/Rita J. Desai/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1625

Application/Control Number:
10/597,795
Art Unit: 1625

Page 9